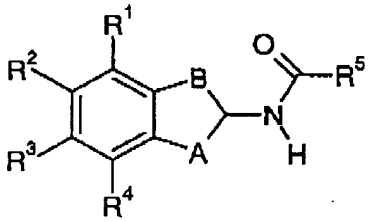
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims

1. (Previously Presented) An acylated indanyl amine according to the general formula (I) in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof



(I)

wherein

R^1 and R^4 are independently from each other selected from the group consisting of:

H;

unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl and C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of F, OH, C_1-C_8-alkoxy, (C_1-C_8-alkyl)mercapto, CN, $COOR^6$, $CONR^7R^8$, and unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted phenyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C_1-C_3-alkyl, C_1-C_3-alkoxy and CF_3;

unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted phenyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C_1-C_3-alkyl, C_1-C_3-alkoxy and CF_3;

R^9CO;

$CONR^{10}R^{11}$;

$COOR^{12}$;

CF_3;

halogens;

pseudohalogens;

$NR^{13}R^{14}$;

OR^{15};

$S(O)_mR^{16}$;

$SO_2NR^{17}R^{18}$;

and NO_2;

R^2 and R^3 are independently from each other selected from the group consisting of:

H;

halogens;

pseudohalogens;

unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted C_1-C_{10}-alkyl the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of OH and phenyl;

OH;

C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy;

phenoxy;

$S(O)_mR^{19}$;

CF_3;

CN;

NO_2;

(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)amino;

di(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)amino;

(C_1-C_6-alkyl)-CONH-;

unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted phenyl-CONH- and phenyl-SO_2-O-, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, CH_3 and methoxy;

(C_1-C_6-alkyl)SO_2-O-;

unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted (C_1-C_6-alkyl)CO, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of F and di(C_1-C_3-alkyl)amino;

and phenyl-CO, the phenyl part of which can be substituted by one or more substituents from the group consisting of C_1-C_3-alkyl, halogens and methoxy;

A is selected from the group consisting of CH_2, CHOH and CH-(C_1-C_3-alkyl);

B is selected from the group consisting of CH_2 and CH-(C_1-C_3-alkyl);

R^5 is a benzo[1,3] dioxole group optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of:

halogens;

pseudohalogens;

NH_2;

unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)amino, and di(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)amino, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of F, OH, C_1-C_8-alkoxy, aryloxy, (C_1-C_8-alkyl)mercapto, NH_2, (C_1-C_8-alkyl)amino, and di(C_1-C_8-alkyl)amino;

C_3-C_5-alkandiyl;

phenyl;
aryl-substituted C_1-C_4-alkyl;
CF_3;
NO_2;
OH;
phenoxy;
benzyloxy;
(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)COO;
$S(O)_mR^{20}$;
SH;
phenylamino;
benzylamino;
(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)-CONH-;
(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)-CON(C_1-C_4-alkyl)-;
phenyl-CONH-;
phenyl-CON(C_1-C_4-alkyl)-;
(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)-CO;
phenyl-CO;
CF_3-CO;
$-OCH_2O-$;
$-OCF_2O-$;
$-OCH_2CH_2O-$;
$-CH_2CH_2O-$;
$COOR^{21}$;
$CONR^{22}R^{23}$;
$CNH(NH_2)$;
$SO_2NR^{24}R^{25}$;
$R^{26}SO_2NH-$;
$R^{27}SO_2N(C_1$-C_6-alkyl)-;

and wherein all aryl, phenyl, aryl-containing, and phenyl-containing groups, which are optionally present in the said substituents of the benzo[1,3]dioxole group can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C_1-C_3-alkyl, OH, C_1-C_3-alkoxy, and CF_3;

R^6 is selected from the group consisting of:

H;

C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, which can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of F, C_1-C_8-alkoxy, and di(C_1-C_8-alkyl)amino;

aryl-(C_1-C_4-alkyl) optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogens, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, and di(C_1-C_6-alkyl)amino;

R^7 is selected from the group consisting of:

H;

C_1-C_{10}-alkyl which can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of F, C_1-C_8-alkoxy, di(C_1-C_8-alkyl)amino and phenyl;

phenyl; and

indanyl;

and wherein each of the aforementioned aromatic groups can be unsubstituted or carry one or more substituents from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C_1-C_3-alkyl, C_1-C_3-alkoxy and CF_3;

R^8 is H or C_1-C_{10}-alkyl;

R^9 is selected from the group consisting of:

C_1-C_{10}-alkyl which can be unsubstituted or carry one or more substituents from the group consisting of: F, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxy, di(C_1-C_3-alkyl)amino;

and unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted phenyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_3-alkyl, C_1-C_3-alkoxy, halogens, pseudohalogens, and CF_3;

R^{10} independently has the same meaning as R^7;

R^{11} independently has the same meaning as R^8;

R^{12} independently has the same meaning as R^6;

R^{13} is selected from the group consisting of:

H;

C_1-C_6-alkyl;

unsubstituted and substituted phenyl, benzyl, (C_1-C_6-alkyl)-CO, and phenyl-CO, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C_1-C_3-alkyl, C_1-C_3-alkoxy, and CF_3,

and wherein one or more of these substituents can be present;

R^{14} independently has the same meaning as R^{13};

R^{15} is selected from the group consisting of:

H;

C_1-C_{10}-alkyl;

(C_1-C_3-alkoxy)-C_1-C_3-alkyl;

and substituted and unsubstituted benzyl, and phenyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C_1-C_3-alkyl, C_1-C_3-alkoxy, and CF_3, and wherein one or more of these substituents can be present;

R^{16} is selected from the group consisting of:

C_1-C_{10}-alkyl which can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of F, OH, C_1-C_8-alkoxy, aryloxy, (C_1-C_8-alkyl)mercapto, (C_1-C_8-alkyl)amino and di(C_1-C_8-alkyl)amino;

CF_3;

and substituted and unsubstituted phenyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C_1-C_3-alkyl, C_1-C_3-alkoxy and CF_3, and wherein one or more of these substitutents can be present;

R^{17} independently has the same meaning as R^7;

R^{18} independently has the same meaning as R^8;

R^{19} independently has the same meaning as R^{16};

R^{20} independently has the same meaning as R^{16};

R^{21} independently has the same meaning as R^6;

R^{22} independently has the same meaning as R^7;

R^{23} independently has the same meaning as R^8;

R^{24} independently has the same meaning as R^7;

R^{25} independently has the same meaning as R^8;

R^{26} independently has the same meaning as R^{16};

R^{27} independently has the same meaning as R^{16};

aryl is phenyl, naphth-1-yl or naphth-2-yl; and

m is 0, 1 or 2.

2. (Previously Presented) An acylated indanyl amine in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, wherein in the formula (I):

R^1 is selected from the group consisting of: H; C_1-C_4-alkyl; C_1-C_4-alkoxy; CF_3; halogens; pseudohalogens; (C_1-C_4-alkyl)-$S(O)_m$-; and unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted phenyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C_1-C_3-alkyl, C_1-C_3-alkoxy, and CF_3;

R^2 and R^3 are independently from each other selected from the group consisting of: H; halogens; pseudohalogens; and C_1-C_3-alkyl;

R^4 independently has the same meaning as R^1;

A is selected from the group consisting of CH_2 and CHOH;

B is selected from the group consisting of CH_2 and CH-CH_3;

R^5 is a benzo[1,3] dioxole group optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: halogens; CN; NH_2; unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted C_1-C_8-alkyl, C_2-C_8-alkenyl, C_2-C_8-alkynyl, C_1-C_8-alkoxy, (C_1-C_8-alkyl)amino, and di(C_1-C_8-alkyl)amino, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of F, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, phenoxy, (C_1-C_6-alkyl)mercapto, NH_2, (C_1-C_6-alkyl)amino, and di(C_1-C_6-alkyl)amino; C_3-C_5-alkandiyl; phenyl; phenyl-substituted C_1-C_2-alkyl; CF_3; OH; phenoxy; benzyloxy; (C_1-C_6-alkyl)COO; $S(O)_m$(C_1-C_6)-alkyl; $S(O)_m$-phenyl; SH; phenylamino; benzylamino; (C_1-C_6-alkyl)-CONH-; (C_1-C_6-alkyl)-CON(C_1-C_4-alkyl)-; phenyl-CONH-; phenyl-CON(C_1-C_4-alkyl)-; (C_1-C_6-alkyl)-CO; phenyl-CO; CF_3-CO; -OCH_2O-; -OCF_2O-; -OCH_2CH_2O-, -CH_2CH_2O-; COO(C_1-C_6-alkyl); -$CONH_2$; -CONH(C_1-C_6-alkyl); -CON(di(C_1-C_6-alkyl)); CNH(NH_2); -SO_2NH_2; -SO_2NH(C_1-C_6-alkyl); -SO_2NH(phenyl); -SO_2N(di(C_1-C_6-alkyl)); (C_1-C_6-alkyl)SO_2NH-; (C_1-C_6-alkyl)SO_2N(C_1-C_6-alkyl)-; phenyl-SO_2NH-; and phenyl-SO_2N(C_1-C_6-alkyl)-; and wherein all phenyl and phenyl-containing groups, which are optionally present in the said substituents of the benzo[1,3] dioxole group, can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C_1-C_3-alkyl, OH, C_1-C_3-alkoxy, and CF_3; and

m is 0 or 2.

3. (Previously Presented) An acylated indanyl amine in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, wherein in the formula (I):

R^1 is H, halogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^2 and R^3 are each H;

R^4 independently has the same meaning as R^1;

A is CH_2;

B is CH_2;

R^5 is a benzo[1,3] dioxole group optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: halogens; CN; NH_2; unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl, C_1-C_3-alkoxy, (C_1-C_4-alkyl)amino, and di(C_1-C_4-alkyl)amino, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of F, C_1-C_3-alkoxy, (C_1-C_3-alkyl)mercapto, and NH_2; C_3-C_5-alkandiyl; phenyl; phenyl-substituted C_1-C_2-alkyl; CF_3; OH; (C_1-C_4-alkyl)COO; $S(O)_m$ (C_1-C_4)-alkyl; (C_1-C_4-alkyl)-CONH-; (C_1-C_4-alkyl)-CON(C_1-C_4-alkyl)-; (C_1-C_4-alkyl)-CO; phenyl-CO; CF_3-CO; -OCH_2O-; -OCF_2O-; -OCH_2CH_2O-; -CH_2CH_2O-; COO(C_1-C_6-alkyl); -$CONH_2$; -CONH(C_1-C_4-alkyl); -CON(di(C_1-C_4-alkyl)); CNH(NH_2); -SO_2NH_2; -SO_2NH(C_1-C_4-alkyl); -SO_2NH(phenyl); -SO_2N(di(C_1-C_4-alkyl)); (C_1-C_4-alkyl)SO_2NH-; and (C_1-C_4-alkyl)SO_2N(C_1-C_4-alkyl)-; and wherein all phenyl and phenyl-containing groups, which are optionally present in the said substituents of the benzo[1,3] dioxole group can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C_1-C_3-alkyl, OH, C_1-C_3-alkoxy, and CF_3; and

m is 0 or 2.

4. (Previously Presented) An acylated indanyl amine in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, wherein in the formula (I)

R^1 is H, halogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^2 and R^3 are each H;

R^4 independently has the same meaning as R^1;

A and B are each CH_2;

R^5 is benzo[1,3] dioxole group optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: F; Cl; Br; C_1-C_3-alkyl; C_1-C_3-alkoxymethyl; 2-amino-

3,3,3-trifluoro-propyl-; CF_3; C_3-C_5-alkandiyl; phenyl; benzyl; OH; C_1-C_3-alkoxy; phenoxy; trifluoromethoxy; 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy; (C_1-C_4-alkyl)COO; (C_1-C_3-alkyl)mercapto; phenylmercapto; (C_1-C_3-alkyl)sulfonyl; phenylsulfonyl; NH_2; (C_1-C_4-alkyl)amino; di(C_1-C_4-alkyl)amino; (C_1-C_3-alkyl)-CONH-; (C_1-C_3-alkyl)-SO_2NH-; (C_1-C_3-alkyl)-CO; phenyl-CO; -OCH_2O-; -OCF_2O-; -CH_2CH_2O-; COO(C_1-C_4-alkyl); -$CONH_2$; -CONH(C_1-C_4-alkyl); -CON(di(C_1-C_4-alkyl)); CN; -SO_2NH_2; -SO_2NH(C_1-C_4-alkyl); and -SO_2N(di(C_1-C_4-alkyl)); and wherein all phenyl and phenyl-containing groups which are optionally present in said benzo[1,3] dioxole group can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C_1-C_3-alkyl, OH, C_1-C_3-alkoxy, and CF_3.

5. (Previously Presented) An acylated indanyl amine in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, wherein in the formula (I):

R^1 is H, halogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each H;

A and B are each CH_2;

R^5 is selected from the group consisting of: benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl, and 2,2-difluoro-benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl.

6. (Previously Presented) An acylated indanyl amine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, which is 2,2-difluoro-benzo[1,3]dioxole-5-carboxylic acid indan-2-ylamide.

7-20. (Canceled)

21. (Original) A pharmaceutical preparation comprising an effective dose of at least one compound of the formula (I) as defined in claim 1 in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

22. (Original) A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 21, which pharmaceutical preparation is in the form of a pill, tablet, lacquered tablet, sugar-coated tablet, granule, hard or soft gelatin capsule, aqueous, alcoholic or oily solution, syrup, emulsion or

suspension, suppository, solution for injection or infusion, ointment, tincture, spray, transdermal therapeutic systems, nasal spray, aerosol mixture, microcapsule, implant or rod.

23. (Canceled)

24. (Previously Presented) The acylated indanyl amine according to claim 1 selected from the group consisting of benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-carboxylic-acid (5-nitro-indan-2-yl)-amide, benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-carboxylic-acid (6-chlor-1-hydroxy-indan-2-yl)-amide, 2,2-difluoro-benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-carboxylic acid indan-2-ylamide, and benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-carboxylic acid indan 2-yl-amide.

25. (Previously Presented) The acylated indanyl amine according to claim 24, which is 2,2-difluoro-benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-carboxylic acid indan-2-ylamide.

26. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical preparation comprising an effective dose of at least one compound of claim 24 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

27. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 26, which pharmaceutical preparation is in the form of a pill, tablet, lacquered tablet, sugar-coated tablet, granule, hard or soft gelatin capsule, aqueous, alcoholic or oily solution, syrup, emulsion or suspension, suppository, solution for injection or infusion, ointment, tincture, spray, transdermal therapeutic systems, nasal spray, aerosol mixture, microcapsule, implant or rod.

28. (New) A method of stimulating the expression of endothelial NO-synthase in a mammal, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1-6.

29. (New) The method according to claim 28, wherein the mammal is a human.

30. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction,

atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 1, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

31. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 2, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

32. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal

failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 3, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

33. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 4, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

34. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined

in claim 5, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

35. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 6, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

36. (New) The method according to any one of claims 30-35, wherein the mammal is a human.

37. (New) The method of claim 30 wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, and diabetes complications.

38. (New) The method of claim 37 wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of unstable angina pectoris, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, restenosis, and endothelial damage after PTCA.

39. (New) The method of claim 30 wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of stable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, and diabetes complications.

40. (New) The method of claim 39 wherein the disease is coronary heart disease.

41. (New) The method of claim 38 wherein the disease is heart failure.

42. (New) The method of claim 39 wherein the disease is atherosclerosis.

43. (New) The method of claim 38 wherein the disease is peripheral artery occlusive disease.

44. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 24, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

45. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted

ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 25, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.